Important Terms to study

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| People |  | Places |  | Things |
| Menes |  | Thebes |  | Hieroglyphics |
| United Egypt for the first time |  | The religious center |  | The official form of written communication. It means “sacred words” |
| Horus |  | Memphis |  | Rosetta Stone |
| Son of Isis and Osiris and the god the pharaoh most closely identifies with on earth |  | The first capital city and at one time the largest city on earth. |  | Stone discovered in the Nile delta that enable scholars to decode hieroglyphics. |
| Pharaoh Djoser |  | Delta |  | Pyramid |
| He asked Imhotep to build the first step pyramid |  | Where the Nile river spreads out and is fertile right before it flows into the Mediterranean sea. |  | A triangular shaped tomb and monument to house the Pharaoh’s mummy and goods necessary for his life in the underworld. |
| Imhotep |  | Giza |  | Social Structure |
| The architect of the very first pyramid |  | Site of the great Pyramids right outside Cairo. |  | Pharaoh is at the top, then Vizier and nobles, then skilled craftsman, farmers and peasants and last slaves |
| People |  | Places |  | Things |
| Khufu |  | Valley of the Kings |  | Afterlife |
| Had the largest pyramid at Giza built for him. |  | Valley where the tombs of the middle and new Kingdom pharaohs were buried in tombs cut into the rock underground. |  | The Egyptians believed in an afterlife that they couldn’t enter if they lived an evil life. |
| Queen Sobekneferu |  | Field of Reeds |  | Bread |
| First confirmed female ruler of Egypt and the last pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom |  | Where people want to spend eternity |  | It was their food and also a form of currency or money. |
| Hyksos |  |  |  | Corvee Duty |
| Foreign invaders who ruled Egypt after the Middle Kingdom |  |  |  | Required government service for all farmers, servants and slaves. Most service was large building projects. |
| Queen Hatshepsut |  |  |  | papyrus |
| Best known for her long reign and as a woman pharaoh. |  |  |  | An Egyptian plant that is used to make paper. Paper gets its name from papyrus |
| Akhenaton |  |  |  | Tomb Robbery |
| He forced the worship of only one god, Aton. He was very unpopular and on his death people returned to polytheism worship |  |  |  | A very common crime. Thieves would find the tombs and take the valuables out and sell tor trade them. |
| Ra |  |  |  | Ka |
| The main god of all gods. He is the sun god. |  |  |  | Name of the spirit that travels to the underworld. |
| People |  | Places |  | Things |
| Aton |  |  |  | Mummification |
| The sun god that Akhenaton forced people to worship as the only god. |  |  |  | The art of preserving the body so the Ka can recognize the body and return to it. Used natron to dry the body out and then wrapped in linen and placed in a tomb. Takes up to 80 days. |
| Assyrians |  |  |  | Weighing of the Heart |
| Another outside group that ruled Egypt near the end of their history. |  |  |  | If your heart is lighter than a feather you get to go on to the Field of Reeds. If your heart is heavier than the feather, Ammut the crocodile headed god eats you. |
| Vizier |  |  |  |  |
| The pharaohs most trusted adviser |  |  |  |  |
| Nobles |  |  |  |  |
| Often related to the pharaoh and oversaw labor and building projects. |  |  |  |  |
| Osiris |  |  |  |  |
| God of the underworld. |  |  |  |  |
| King Tutankhamun |  |  |  |  |
| Youngest pharaoh to rule. Only one who had a tomb survived un touched for the most part. |  |  |  |  |
| Ramses II |  |  |  |  |
| Famous New Kingdom pharaoh who was thought to be the Pharaoh of the Hebrew exodus. |  |  |  |  |